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THE CONSTITUTION.
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Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 30, 1878.

The outrage mill is again running in the department of justice. It is not, however, the mill of 1874.

The countries that adopted the single gold standard are not near as happy as they expected to be. The double standard is the winning card.

Mr. McCabe proposes to contest the right of Godlove S. Orth to a seat in the next house. Unless Mr. McCabe has a clear case, we hope he will make no such attempt. Republican precedents in this respect should be disregarded.

The title to the land-grants of the western railroads is in a muddle that nothing but a decision of the United States supreme court can clear up. Settlers who buy lands at present are therefore simply buying an interest in a big lottery.

The robbery of the Manhattan savings bank loses its grand proportions when the fact is disclosed that the thieves got only \$73,000 of negotiable securities and \$11,000 in cash. The other stocks and bonds that they carried off are worthless in their hands, and any attempt on their part to dispose of them would increase the dangers that beset them.

He is a beautiful specimen of a greenbacker and a democrat who would deliberately attempt to weaken the democratic party because, forsooth, a man who was not elected should be refused a seat in a democratic convention. And yet these are just the kind of greenbackers and democrats who are now engaged in "whooping-up" Arnold, as they express it.

SECRETARY SCHURZ, the reformer, wants \$1,500,000 more for his department during the next fiscal year than congress gave him for the current year. Mr. Key wants \$1,65,631 more. There are several counsels to hear from. It is safe to say that no department will ask for less than last winter's grants, and that nothing short of arbitrary action on the part of the democrats of the house will bring them to a sense of the people's real condition.

The advantages of our system of distributing property after death are shown in the recent cases of the estates of the four richest men of the Pacific slope. The deceased millionaires were Mark Hopkins, Wm. C. O'Brien, Michael Reese and David D. Colton. They left about fifty millions of dollars that they could not take away, and the heirs, legatees and lawyers are industriously engaged in securing "whooping-up" Arnold, as they express it.

PAINTER-GENERAL ALVORD has an odd idea of his office. His report is full of recommendations that have as little relation to the duties assigned him as the theory of evolution. He wants congress, for example, to increase the commutation for quarters, and to authorize the expansion of cavalry or infantry companies to one hundred men at the discretion of the army. He reports the number of deserters during the past year at 1,672, amounting to 8,800 in 1871.

MR. GEORGE M. CHILCOOT, who is Senator Cluffie's probable successor, is the blue-ribbon carpet-bagger of the period. A native of Pennsylvania, he has turned into a member of the legislatures of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. He is said to be an able lawyer, but whether he is or not, he is certainly a legislator of most varied experience. He is of opinion that a seat in the United States senate would round out his parliamentary career.

This campaign in the first district is not galloping along as lively as the bogus greenbackers had hoped. Mr. Corker doesn't seem to be making much of an impression upon the people. He creates little or no enthusiasm except among the republicans and their allies, and the canvass may be said to lag. We were at first inclined to believe that he would create some trouble in the district, but from all reports, he has utterly failed in his attempt to divide the democracy. His chief stronghold appears to be in Savannah, but old Chatham will give Colonel Nicholls a rousing majority.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEVENS paid the marshals that the republican party used in Cincinnati out of the contingent fund of this department. If he does not want to breed an impeachment broil, he will confine payments of this nature to that fund. Even such a payment is clearly illegal, but any others would be flagrantly so. The dirty work has been extended to the second Florida district, and it is thought that all the marshals in the south will receive instructions to appoint as many marshals as they please. This business of buying votes with public funds—for that is what it amounts to—must be stopped, and if the present congress is not equal to the task, the people will provide one that is.

THE ARNOLD men have the impudence to talk about fraud in the Barnesville convention in the face of the fact that their candidate is the nomine of no convention. It is true they contend that seven men and some mysterious letters stowed away in the capacious coat-tail pockets of Uncle Daniel Pittman compose a convention; but what sort of a convention was it?

It is not known whom this distinguished convention of seven, including the Right Hon. G. Washington McKinney and the mysterious letters, represented. Not the people, for the people never elected them as delegates—we have never heard that they were even appointed. It was a very funny concoction altogether. And after all, this distinguished body of men were so modest that they assembled in the back-room of the city hall, and there nominated Arnold, after offering the nomination to Sherman, Judge Pittman, and, for ought we know, to the Hon. G. Washington McKinney. Talk about fraud!

We have a few words this morning that we commend to the prayerful attention of the election bummies that infest our polls. The good and intelligent people of this district know, beyond any peradventure, that a very large majority of the voters of this district prefer Hammon's democracy to Arnold and disorganization. They know that a large majority of the people of the county prefer Hammon to Arnold. They are very much interested in this issue. They believe that the good name of the county, of the district, and of the democratic party is at stake. Therefore they are very much determined not to be cheated out of their victory.

There is just one way in which there is any possibility of their losing that right, on which so much is staked, and that is by the wholesale repeating of impudent elections bummies. The most ample steps have been taken to prevent this miserable resort being practiced in even the slightest degree. The proper persons, well acquainted with the voters, will be on the lookout, going from one

A Malicious Falsehood Corrected.

The organ of the bogus greenback Arnold party in this city has for several days past contained an article headed "Another Case of Foss," in which it is alleged that Colonel Hammond charged one Fielding L. Henson, an alleged wounded soldier, twenty dollars and a fee for collecting thirty-three out of the Confederacy. The attention of Colonel Hammond having been called to this charge, he makes the following explicit denial:

"ATLANTA, October 28, 1878.
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he makes the following explicit denial: "ATLANTA, October 28, 1878.

There is not a word of truth in the Henson matter. I never heard of him before. The thing is so palpably absurd on its face as to need no contradiction." N. J. HAMMOND.

The Arnold party is in every city, town and country in Georgia and surrounding states. Their candidate is the nomine of no convention and is entirely disgraced.

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